



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1871.

The Baltimore Sun, speaking of Ship Building, a branch of industry and art, which has so much declined on this side of the Atlantic, within the last few years, says:—"It seems to us that what the country has done once through private enterprise in the way of ship-building, it will eventually do again. Some time or other the people will rid themselves of the shackles which now repress enterprise in the matter of shipbuilding, by compelling a proper policy of government leading to that result. They will not forever suffer under the present humiliation and loss. Remembering the glories and prosperity of the past, they will not rest until American shipping is again in the front rank." May the day speedily arrive when this consummation shall be reached, and Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures once more thrive together.

It is stated in a special dispatch from South Carolina that the Radical State committee has asked the President to pardon two men, recently convicted in the U. S. Circuit Court of Charleston of fraud in the congressional election when C. C. Bowen and De Large, the present members, were running. The Governor, Legislature, the two U. S. Senators, and many respectable citizens of both parties ask for their pardon also. It is alleged that Bowen secured the conviction of these persons in order to aid his contest for the seat in Congress!

By a recent act of Congress the time of the meeting of the U. S. Circuit and District Courts has been changed from the first Monday in May and the fourth Monday in November to the first Monday of April and October of each year. These courts are also required by the same act to be held in Alexandria on the first Monday in January and July, and at Norfolk on the first Monday in May and November.

The statement made in some newspapers that the Treasury Department fails to prosecute defaulting officers, is denied by the Treasury officials, who state that all these cases have been placed in the hands of U. S. District Attorneys for prosecution, and if it has not been done they are alone responsible for the delays. Then ought not the Department see that the Attorneys do their duty?

Maj. Hodge, the defaulting paymaster, is, at least, apparently, the most humble, and penitent, and distressed, of all the plunderers of the public money, who have been detected within the last few years. He has not a word to say in defence, or extenuation of his crime. He acknowledges all—offers no excuses—seeks to shun no punishment—but only asks for such mercy as can be shown him.

Secretary Boutwell is the agent of the government most relied on, in the speaking line, to influence the elections now about to take place. He discourses "financially and politically," in the interest of his employers. We are justified in using the word, when we see the officers of the government sent all over the country on electioneering tours.

The firm of Charles Vezin & Co., in Philadelphia, dealers in white goods, failed last week and Mr. Vezin left Philadelphia for New York and has not been seen since. The failure was for a large amount. Mr. V. was the Consul of the German Confederation, and an active citizen. His father left him a large amount of money for a business capital.

It has been "argued" that the moon was "a large green cheese." We do not know that the argument was ever deemed convincing. We also see that a laborious effort is being made to show that the governments of North and South Carolina, under Radical rule, have been wisely and economically administered. It is another case of "green cheese."

The New York Journal of Commerce learns from Washington that it is the intention of members of the Senate committee on finance, at the called meetings in November, to make the free coal and salt bills a basis for amendments to the internal revenue laws. The coal and salt bills at one time passed the House during the last session of Congress.

Although Congress mutually reduced internal taxation for the new fiscal year, internal revenue receipts seem to be about the same as the corresponding period of last year. The comptroller of the currency will soon call on the national banks for a statement of their condition. It will be the last one before the annual report.

The last letter received from the Traveller, Dr. Livingstone, by Dr. Maclear, at Cape Town in Africa, expressed a presentiment of his death. The date of the letter is not given. "I suppose," he said, "I shall die in these uplands and somebody else will carry out the plans I have longed to put into practice."

Gen. Hancock has been interviewed by a reporter for the New York Herald as to his presidential aspirations. He is made to say that he is content with his present assured position in the army, but that "no man can afford to ignore the gift of a presidential nomination coming from the people."

Nine persons have been arrested, in Yorkville, S. C., under the Ku Klux law, on a charge of whipping a colored person, in May last. They were sent to jail and will be tried by Judge Bond, when he gets through his campaign in North Carolina, and holds his court in South Carolina.

The Radical party in Ohio boast that they are "certain and sure" of electing their candidate for Governor in that State; but there is a doubt about the majority in the Legislature. All the Ohio clerks in the Departments are to be sent off, in hot haste, to vote the Radical ticket. Oh, for the good old times, about such matters!

A dispatch from Raleigh, N. C. states, that seven more of the Ku-Klux prisoners have been indicted for beating a man last August, "plead guilty and made a confession." The trial of Plato Durham commences to-day, and there is considerable excitement.

The condition of things in Beaver county, near the home of U. S. Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania, of the congressional Ku-Klux committee, it is said is as bad as that represented by him, as existing in South Carolina.

The Cuban committee in New York declare that the insurrection in Cuba is not suppressed—that the fight is still going on—that the Spaniards are losing time, money and men, in "conquering a peace," and have not succeeded.

The resolutions of Ex-Gov. Smith, adopted by the Conservatives of Fauquier, deserve the attention of the people of Virginia. They appear to us to be excellent suggestions—practical and reformatory.

The last "reports" from Utah are that Brigham Young is to be indicted—that the Mormons are preparing for resistance—and that three companies of U. S. troops have arrived at Salt Lake city, to be used if necessary.

The recent murder of Gen. Clanton, a brave, honorable and high-toned gentleman, at Knoxville, Tenn., has created great excitement all over Tennessee and Alabama.

The U. S. District and Circuit Courts, Judge Rives presiding, is in session in Harrisonburg, Rockingham county. His charge to the Grand Jury, it is said, was free from all political stuff.

Gen. Grant is at Chicago and will have a reception there to-day. He is expected to return to Washington on Thursday next.

Horace Greeley has arrived at his home in New York from his western trip. He is said to be much "encouraged."

Forty-six car loads of beef cattle were sent from Lynchburg to-day by way of the O. & A. Railroad.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

A special to the Richmond Enquirer says:—"A riot occurred on Saturday in Danville from an attempt on the part of a mob of blacks to rescue a negro from arrest. After futile efforts on the part of the Mayor to disperse the mob, the military was called out and the riot abated. Since being thrown, the military were ordered to charge layabouts, and one of the most turbulent rioters was bayoneted. A policeman was shot by some unknown person. Great excitement prevails. The stores were closed and the people ordered to their homes."

The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Index says:—"The bankrupt business is getting brisk again. To-day some eight or ten applications were made. There is some new kink, by which the payment of 50 per cent in debt is rendered practically inoperative and of no effect. This fact, of course, induces many to endeavor to get through, who would not otherwise make the attempt."

A dispatch to the Richmond Whig from Lexington says:—"A deed has been admitted and recorded in the office of county clerk of Rockbridge, conveying the Natural Bridge property to John W. Garrett, of Baltimore, for a consideration of ten thousand dollars cash. The engineers on the Valley railroad are at work ten miles south of Staunton. All this looks railroadish."

A letter to the Richmond Whig says:—"A Conservative Convention has nominated Major John C. Suidow, of Giles, for the House of Delegates. A letter says he is a sensible, educated farmer. His grandfather represented the county in the Convention of '29-'30—his father frequently represented the county in the Legislature, and he will be elected by 500 majority."

At a Conservative Convention composed of delegates from Centre and Rappahannock townships in Fauquier county, held at Beaton, on the 23d ult., Col. J. M. Fant was nominated as their candidate to represent lower Fauquier in the Legislature, and it was resolved, also, that if no candidate should be nominated by the people of Upper Fauquier, to vote for Dr. Allan S. Payne.

The condition of the city finances in Richmond are at this time in better condition than they have been for some time past. Recent sales of 8 per cent bonds have been made at par and interest, and 6 per cent bonds at 80.

The Virginia Tea and Coffee company's store in Richmond has been seized by the bankrupt officers, having been pushed into bankruptcy by the New York creditors.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A dispatch from Constantinople reports seventy deaths from cholera in that city on Saturday. The season has been very hot. The spreading of the epidemic is feared, and work on the arsenal, in which a large number of laborers were employed, has been suspended in consequence.

Madame Almee Bengue, a female advocate of Fourierism, has passed off the stage of life. Her acquaintance with Fourier commenced in 1817. She began to write at the age of sixteen, her themes being the more abstract elements of social science.

Heavy gales have been experienced off the English coast, and numerous shipwrecks have occurred.

There are conflicting accounts afloat in reference to the health of Queen Victoria.

A PHILOSOPHER.—Here is a wild tale from the Memphis Appeal:—"A strong man fell. He visited a faro bank—he loathed it. As the gray dawn approached he walked sad and dejected down one of our principal streets. He waxed wroth, and the more he thought of his foolishness the more wroth he became. He approached an unsuspecting man, who, with his foot propped up on a door-step, stooping over was, quietly trying his shoe. The victim of faro saw the breach. There was an object on which to vent his spleen, regardless of the consequences. He loosened his femur, and its attachments, and the whole of the meta-carpals of his right foot went thundering into shoemaker's rear. A roar, 'S. T. recovered himself, and gazed upon his opponent.' 'What are you kicking me for, sir? I was only trying my shoe.' 'D—n you, you are always trying your shoe,' and on went the irate loser at a fast, while the assailed gazed after him in mute amazement. 'I suppose I do wrong some people by trying that shoe so much!' Philosophers are not all dead."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

Geo. O. Evans, the Agent of Pennsylvania, who is charged with having defrauded the State out of \$291,469, which he retained as commission on disallowed and suspended claims against the General Government, was arrested in New York on Friday last, on a requisition from the Gov. of Penn. On Saturday under a writ of habeas corpus, he was brought before Judge McCunn, and his release asked on the ground that the resolution of the Pa. Legislature authorizing his appointment as a Special Agent provided that his commission should not be "more than ten per cent." The amount he had retained was just ten per cent. on the sum which he claims to have collected, to which he contends he is entitled. Decision reserved until this morning. He claims to have collected nearly 2,000,000, whilst the State Treasurer makes the amount but \$600,000.

A destructive fire broke out in Chicago, on Saturday, in a building known as the Burlington Warehouse, one part of which was used for the storage of merchandise, and the other part as a Government bonded warehouse. In the first department were goods belonging to nearly two hundred firms, and valued at \$800,000, all of which were destroyed, while in the bonded warehouse were goods worth \$2,000,000, all of which escaped injury by reason of a thick fire-wall. On the goods destroyed there is an aggregate insurance of \$700,000.

Harvey Sandusky, of Cadiz, Ill., disappeared from the Chicago House recently with a large amount of money, and it was supposed that he had been defrauded. It is now ascertained that he left his hotel with James Labery, who says that Sandusky bought a new suit of clothes, and then proceeded to a lumber yard and changed his clothes. Leaving his old ones and throwing his hat into the river, he took a train for Lyons, Iowa. His life was insured for \$30,000, and he had conveyed all his property to his sons.

A frightful accident occurred yesterday at Wheeling. One of the cables of the old suspension bridge, broke with nine persons on the bridge, of whom fell thirty feet. Two were killed outright, another is since died and three others are badly hurt. The other three cling to the other cable and got off. The bridge has been unsafe for some time, and was closed by order of the City Council, but the employees of the iron mill had removed the obstructions for their own convenience.

The yacht *Livonia*, which arrived at New York last night, made the run from Cowes in twenty-nine days, three hours and thirty minutes. She reports left Cowes September 2, at half-past five o'clock p. m. Her voyage was unusually stormy; was home to for thirteen hours on the 14th and 15th, and for thirty-three hours in a hurricane.

The type foundry of Mackellar & Jordan, in Philadelphia, was robbed yesterday of \$2,400 in greenbacks, by four men, one of whom engaged the attention of the cashier while the others made off with the funds. An unsuccessful attempt was made Saturday to rob the messenger of the First National Bank, of Philadelphia.

The report of the New York Board of Pharmacy shows that out of two hundred and fifty druggists and one hundred and ninety clerks examined by the commissioners, sixty druggists and eighty-one clerks failed to give sufficient proof of the qualifications necessary.

George H. Mumford, a prominent citizen of Rochester, N. Y., and for many years officially connected with the Western Union Telegraph Company, died suddenly yesterday. He was attending to business in the morning.

An infant a few days old was thrown from the Orange County New York, express train on the Erie road Friday evening, while passing through Patterson, and died almost instantly. There is no clue to the criminal.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given instructions at New York to purchase \$2,000,000 of bonds each Wednesday, and to sell \$2,000,000 of gold on each Thursday during the present month.

The course of Vincent Collyer and the Peace Commissioners in thwarting the campaign of Gen. Crook against the Apaches is denounced by the whole press and the public of California and the Pacific coast.

Alaskan Islanders have killed 50,000 fur seals this season, but they were unable to sell more than half of the skins, and threw the remainder, worth \$500,000, if properly cured, into the sea.

The month of September has been the hottest month of the season in California. The heat continues unabated. The Sacramento river is a foot lower than ever before known.

A case of yellow fever has occurred in Cincinnati. The victim was a gentleman who had just returned from Natchez, where he had been to visit a sick brother who died of the disease.

Henry W. Yerker, aged seventy-five years, residing at Branchville, N. J., cut his wife to pieces with an axe yesterday, and killed himself with a gun.

The yellow fever is abating in Charleston, S. C. The physicians in that city report that there had been no deaths during the last twenty-four hours.

Attorney General Farrow of Georgia has been discharged from the charge of cheating and swindling brought against him.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—A paragraph in the Washington Chronicle says:—"Mr. W. W. Corcoran has been confined to his residence for the past week, and has been obliged to keep to his bed for the greater portion of that time in consequence of the inflamed condition of his leg, which was operated on during his recent severe attack of illness. Mr. Corcoran's sight is also seriously affected that he cannot distinguish objects near him, but his mind is clear and active, and he can distinguish friends who call on him by their voices."

There are more applicants from ladies in the District for admission to the Louise Home than the institution can accommodate.

Gov. Henry D. Cooke left the city on Saturday evening for New York, where he will take the steamer on the 4th instant for Europe.

There is a report of a sunken boat in the C. & O. canal, near Hancock, Md. It will not interrupt navigation, however, being near one of the banks.

In the case of Darden under trial for the murder of McCarthy, an interruption was first caused by the sickness of a juror, and then by a disturbance created by the prisoner when he was to be brought into court. The Judge continued the case until to-day. The case of Ransdell and White, the newspaper correspondents, now under indictment for refusing to answer the questions propounded by the U. S. Senate touching the manner in which copies of the treaty of Washington were obtained for publication, was called by Mr. Riddle, the counsel for the correspondents, who made a motion to quash the indictment, on the grounds, first, that the Criminal Court has no original jurisdiction in the case; second, that the offense, being a misdemeanor, is not the subject of indictment in the District, and third, that the cause of action, being a misdemeanor, is cognizable exclusively by the Police Court of the District. The argument on these points will probably not take place until after the reopening of the court in November next.

Proposed Legislative Reform.

The following resolutions were offered by ex-Gov. Wm. Smith, at the recent Conservative Convention in Fauquier county, and adopted:

Whereas, the people of Fauquier, here assembled, have met to counsel with each other as to the policy to be pursued under the enormous burden of taxation, which is now grinding them into dust and ashes. In view of the dread calamities of war, which have swept over our fair land and reduced us to want and poverty, it was to have been expected that our Legislature selected from among us and thoroughly conversant with our condition, would have abstained from multiplying offices, have carefully avoided the expenditure of every dollar not called for by some urgent necessity, have hurried on their business with attention and industry, and have in all things practiced the most rigid economy; and above all that its members would have manifested a patriotic disinterestedness and earnest sympathy for their constituents by reforming themselves. But offices have been multiplied, expenditures authorized, without precedent or necessity; time wasted by idleness, inattention and design, and the Legislature so far from reforming itself, is seen to vote to itself on two occasions large sums to vote in the opinion of many, it had not the shadow of a claim. Our Legislature, as our Legislatures now are, we cannot hope they will reform themselves, and the only chance for our people to meet, as now, before the election, declare the reforms they demand, and require the persons they may select for their candidates to pledge themselves in writing to use their best exertions to carry out such reforms as may be designated; therefore,

1st. *Be it Resolved*, That the Legislature is unnecessarily large and must be diminished.

The Radical party which framed our present Constitution, contemplating its continued ascendancy, provided for a Legislature of 181 members. This was a more numerous body than we had before the war, and before we were deprived of one-third of our population and territory.

2nd. *Be it Resolved*, That a Legislature of 100 members, 25 Senators and 75 Delegates is sufficiently numerous for all useful purposes, while it would diminish taxes \$100,000 at least. This number would give a constituency to each member of 11,250 only with us, while in Ohio each member has a constituency of 17,439, in Pennsylvania 25,515, and in New York 31,250, showing that with 100 members our representation would be relatively much more numerous than that of either of these great States.

3rd. *Be it Resolved*, That the per diem now allowed to members of our Legislature must be reduced to \$4 a day, saving thereby with a Legislature reduced to 100 members, at least \$25,000.

This per diem is as much as we paid before the war, is as much as Ohio now pays her members, while New York pays hers \$25 a day only.

4th. *Resolved*, That members should only be paid for actual attendance upon the business of their respective Houses, except when detained therefrom by sickness at the seat of government.

The allowance of the per diem to members, even with leave, when absent on their own business or pleasure, is wholly inadmissible as it manifestly tends to the neglect of the public business.

5th. *Resolved*, That mileage should no longer be allowed, but in lieu thereof the necessary traveling expenses, upon an account stated, verified by affidavit, should be allowed.

6th. *Resolved*, That all attempts to influence members, by any one interested in a bill before either House, should be severely punished; and therefore the necessary law should be enacted. And any member accepting any advantage from such person shall be liable to expulsion.

7th. *Resolved*, That the nominees of our nominating Convention shall put themselves in writing upon the platform and faithfully endeavor to carry out its provisions.

THE DRAGONADE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Southern Home, printed at Charlotte and edited by Gen. D. H. Hill, contains the following, which will give the reader some idea of the sort of justice dispensed in some places by "the best government in the world":

"On the 9th instant, ninety quiet, respectable farmers, of Rutherford, Cleveland and Lincoln counties, were marched through the streets by the lowest and vilest of dirt United States marshals, and placed on the Raleigh train to attend the United States Court. Some of the prisoners were carrying their bed clothes strapped on their backs, because too poor to pay hotel bills; some were accompanied by their wives, some had their friends and neighbors, &c. The entire crowd amounted to 200 persons, all torn from their business to be dragged 200 miles to attend a court, which, but for malice, might have been held within a few miles of the homes of the prisoners. Gangs of negroes followed laughing at them. Here the insults became more provoking, and cries went up from the excited mob: 'Damn de Ku Klux,' 'hang de last one of dem,' 'dey's gwine to ketch hell now,' &c."

This wholesale arrest of people on suspicion, has had no parallel since the days of Jeffries and the dragonades in former times. Though thus arrested and dragged 200 miles from their homes, when arraigned, not a particle of evidence was adduced against many of the arrested, and the relentless prosecutor and vindictive judge were constrained to dismiss them. But no reparation was made to them for the grievous outrage inflicted upon them. They had the misfortune of being white men, and laboring under the suspicion of not loving the land that oppresses them and their arrest and imprisonment was a very trifling wrong!—*Richmond Whig*.

THE LATE RADICAL CONVENTION IN RICHMOND.—The Richmond Whig speaking of the concluding proceedings of the late Radical Convention, says:—"The quarrel between the two factions, over the spoils during the closing hours of the Convention on Wednesday last was as bitter as war. The two wings, one of which is composed of the carpet-baggers, and the other of the native whites and blacks, were thrown into the most violent antagonism over a resolution relating to the distribution of the Federal patronage in the State. It was so violent that one of the members, feeling it to be a scandal and shame, said 'he was mortified at the discussion. The administration would take them all for a set of office-seekers.' This name remark was made by R. D. Beckley of Alexandria."

All of the colored men who spoke on the resolution, with one exception, were in its favor, and expressed the hope (quoted from our report) that its adoption would inaugurate a new era of Federal patronage, and that the State would be free of the horde of negro-knives, double-faced carpet-baggers, and a nation to lay the resolution on the table finally prevailed by a close vote—yeas 41, nays 41. The carpet-baggers defeated it, having been adroit enough to fool the primary meetings into sending a majority of their class to the Convention."

The Radical organ, the State Journal, made no mention of the quarrel in its report.

The Southern Hotel safe was robbed of \$3,500 in St. Louis yesterday. The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company have lost a large amount of goods from their freight train during the past summer, and no clue could be obtained to the thief until last Saturday night, when J. P. Morrison, formerly an engineer on the road, was detected robbing a car at Dixon. Morrison's house, at Holden, was searched, and a considerable quantity of property of different kinds was recovered.

A STRANGE PROCEEDING.—On Wednesday last quite an unusual occurrence transpired on Main street, and created a good deal of excitement. It appears that some months ago Col. Bradfute, a quiet, unobtrusive, and popular Texan, who had been living in our community for some time, had an entertainment at his house on Park street, and Mrs. Bradfute ordered the necessary refreshments from Fred. Hartnagle. Just before sending the confections out, Mrs. Hartnagle stepped across to Tom Wingfield and asked him—'as merchants are in the habit of asking each other about strangers—'to the credit of Mrs. Bradfute.' Mr. Wingfield replied—in honor bound to answer truly—that Mrs. Bradfute owed him \$40, which she had not paid him promptly, and that if she (Mrs. H.) sent the things, he thought it would be some time before she got the money for them.

Thus it ended, and nothing more was heard of it until Wednesday last, when Col. Bradfute met Mr. Wingfield, and after sitting and talking awhile on the bank steps, Col. Bradfute asked Mr. Wingfield to walk down to Bashlaw's store with him. Mr. Wingfield said he would do so with pleasure, and started; but instead of going to Bashlaw's, when they got opposite Hartnagle's store Col. Bradfute suddenly seized Wingfield by the arm and said, 'Come in here, sir!' On getting into the store, the Colonel drew out a paper and a pistol, and told Mr. Wingfield that if he did not sign the paper he would kill him in his tracks. Mr. Wingfield started to remonstrate with him, but he said, 'Not a word, sir, sign the paper, or you are a dead man.' The question then resolved itself into signing or dying. Mr. Wingfield preferred the former, and signed the article without reading it or knowing what it was. This is the evidence as given in court. Colonel Bradfute denies that he drew his pistol, but acknowledged that he forced Mr. Wingfield to sign under threat of death.

We have not been able to get a copy of the card that Mr. Wingfield was forced to sign, because it is in the hands of the authorities, and in the opinion of his Honor, the Mayor, the publication of it would lead to a breach of the peace; for that reason he refuses to let us copy it. The substance of it, however, is, as far as we have been able to learn from Mr. Wingfield and Colonel Bradfute, that the statement he had made to Mrs. Hartnagle was a wilful and malicious lie. Mr. Wingfield denied in court that the statement was correct, and said that he would not have signed it except through compulsion. After signing, Mr. Wingfield went to the Mayor's office and had a warrant issued for the arrest of Col. Bradfute, which was duly executed by Sergeant Paoli. The testimony was substantially as we have given it. His Honor, the Mayor, bound Col. Bradfute in the sum of \$300 to keep the peace for twelve months, and the case was dismissed.—*Charlottesville Chronicle*.

THE MURDER OF GEN. CLANTON.—We have a brief tribute to the virtues of the late Gen. R. H. Clanton, who so barbarously and wantonly murdered in Knoxville, on Wednesday last, by Col. D. M. Nelson, a son of Judge T. A. R. Nelson, of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. The murderer was intoxicated, and was introduced to Gen. C. by a mutual friend, who remarked, 'He fought against us, Clanton.' Some question arose while they were drinking at the bar involving the personal courage of Clanton. He was grossly insulted by Nelson, and offered to fight him at any distance, and at any time. Nelson went out of the bar room and into another house, got a double-barreled shotgun, and returning, fired upon Clanton. The latter returned the shot from his pistol when Nelson again fired, killing him instantly. Nelson was sober enough to mount a horse and make his escape. His father, it is said, has sent two other sons in pursuit of him. Gen. Clanton's body was taken home to Montgomery, and the whole city was in mourning over the sad occurrence, as the unfortunate gentleman was very popular in that place and throughout the State. He had recently been before the 'Outrage Committee' at Washington, and his earnest vindication of the people of his section on that occasion is gratefully remembered.—*Rich. Eng.*

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., September 30.—Nelson gave himself up this afternoon, and gave bond in \$25,000 to answer the indictment for killing General Clanton. His father, Wm. G. Brownlow, R. C. Jackson, and Joseph Jacques are his bondsmen.

Fritz Schneider's Restaurant.

The best Lager, the best Wines and Liquors and the best Oysters in the city, can always be had at Fritz Schneider's Restaurant, No. 115 King street.

Perpetual Motion in Cheap Goods.

Comparison Invited! Opposition Courtied! At S. BLOOMBERG'S, CHEAP MAMMOTH CLOTHING STORE, Corner King and Fairfax streets, Alexandria, Virginia. Call and examine his extensive assortment before purchasing elsewhere. 227-An inspection of goods does not incur any obligation to purchase. sep 26

Boots and Shoes.

HENRY STRAUSS has returned from the North with one of the largest and most varied assortments of BOOTS AND SHOES ever before brought to this city, and as he bought for cash, is prepared to sell at the cheapest possible rates. sep 12

FANCY GOODS.

1871. GREEN'S 1871. WHOLESALE. Alexandria Notion House, 76 KING STREET, Alexandria, Va. FALL AND WINTER GOODS! NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! AN IMMENSE STOCK! NEW OPENINGS DAILY! FABULOUSLY LOW PRICES! QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS! LARGEST HOUSE, GRANDEST STOCK, AND CHEAPEST GOODS IN THE STATE. STOCK HEAVY IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. Notions, Linens, Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Real Laces, Embroideries, Silks, Satins and Velvets, corsets, ladies' and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Real and Imitation Brads and Braids and Curly Zephyr Worsted, Yarns, Children's Carriages, Umbrellas, Travelling Bags, &c.

227-New York jobbers' lowest prices guaranteed.

I will make it to the interest of every merchant to patronize a Virginia house.

Put it to the test.

My travelling salesmen will visit regularly every city, town and village in the State, with a full line of samples of our tempting stock, and purchasers can judge for themselves as to inducements.

CHAS. W. GREEN, No. 76 King street, Alexandria, Va. [Standard & Sentinel, Liberal Citizen, Lee-Edg., Washington, Rockingham Register, Harrisonburg Enterprise, Eagle Courier, Charlottesville Chronicle, Valley Virginian, Shenandoah Herald, Piedmont Virginian, Shenandoah Valley, Warren Sentinel and Warrenton Index, copy in space.] oct 2-6001

COMMERICAL.

Alexandria Market, October 2, 1871.	
Flour, Super	\$6 25 @ 6 37
Extra	7 12 @ 7 27
Family	8 00 @ 8 50
Family choice	9 00 @ 9 00
Wheat, Common to fair	1 20 @ 1 45
Fair to good	1 45 @ 1 50
Good to prime	1 55 @ 1 65
Prime to choice	1 65 @ 1 70
Choice	1 70 @ 1 75
CORN, white	0 60 @ 0 82
Mixed	0 81 @ 0 82
Yellow	0 80 @ 0 81
RYE	0 75 @ 0 80
OATS	0 54 @ 0 55
BUTTER, prime	0 25 @ 0 28
Common to middling	0 12 @ 0 15
EGGS, per doz.	0 27 @ 0 28
CHICKENS, per doz.	0 50 @ 0 80
TRISH POTATOES	0 10 @ 0 11
LARD	1 75 @ 2 00
BEANS, white	0 60 @ 0 65
ONIONS, weight	0 60 @ 0 65
TIMOTHY SEED, country	3 00 @ 3 50
Penna and Western	2 75 @ 4 00
CLOVER SEED	7 00 @ 7 25
BACON, Hams, country	0 13 @ 0 14
Sides	0 9 @ 0 91
Shoulders	0 7 @ 0 71
GREEN PEPPERS, per bl.	0 45 @ 0 46
PLASTER, ground, per ton	7 00 @ 0 00
Ground, in bags or bbls.	9 00 @ 0 00
Ground, in bags, returned	8 00 @ 0 00
Lump	4 25 @ 4 75
SALT, G. A. (Liverpool)	2 40 @ 2 45
Fine	2 25 @ 2 30
Turk's Island	0 00 @ 0 55
WOOL, common unwashed	0 45 @ 0 47
Washed	0 60 @ 0 62
Merino, unwashed	0 40 @ 0 45
Merino, washed	0 57 @ 0 60
HAY, berden from the cars	25 00 @ 28 00